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coming into Sacramento.

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

Several persons were killed by a street-car
accident in Brooklyn.Another strike is threatened for Saturday in
the schuylkill coal region.A movement is on foot in Congress to open
the Sioux reservation in Dakota to settlement.The House was convened yesterday by the
actions of an eccentric Texan member.It is said the Crown Prince's doctors have
again disagreed in regard to his case.Russia is loading railroad trains for use in
pushing forward troops.The terms of an alliance between Japan and
Russia are said to have been agreed upon.

THE CHINESE CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States
has decided that a Chinaman seeking to
enter the United States without a certificate,
as required by the Act of 1882, and
refused such admission by the Collector of
the port where he seeks to land, is entitled to
sue out a writ of habeas corpus; that
having done so, the United States District
Court has jurisdiction of the case, and on
the hearing of the writ, may order the applicant
to be admitted, notwithstanding he
cannot produce the certificate required—
that is, of course, if proof is made to the
satisfaction of the Court that he was a
passenger of the United States steamer prior to the
passage of the Restriction Act of 1882.The Court holds that when the Chinaman
is refused admission, and kept upon the
vessel on which he arrives, he is in custody
by color of authority, and hence is
entitled to have the claim of right to hold
him inquired into. Under the Restriction
Act of 1882 he was entitled to enter on
producing the certificate required. Under
the amendment to that Act, made in 1884,
such certificate was made "the only evidence
to establish his right to re-entry." The
Chinaman referred to left the United States
after the passage of the amendatory Act
of 1884. The Supreme Court considered
the case under the Act of 1882.But Justices Harlan, Field and Lamar
dissent, and hold that even under the Act
of 1882 the Chinaman could not enter
without producing the certificate, and that
if he had one originally, and lost it, this
is as the people of California have understood
the letter and the spirit of the Restriction Act
of 1882. The amendment of 1884 was simply
emphasis, and affirmatively declared the
intent of the original decree of Congress.
Under the decision, any Chinaman who is
refused admission can be landed on a writ
of habeas corpus, and before his case can be
heard—because of the multiplicity of
such cases—he can post himself sufficiently
to prove by his own oath and that of others
the necessary prior residence. The Courts, unable to unearth the perjury, are
helpless, and so it comes about that the
law makes a hole through the Restriction
Act by which Chinese immigration, in violation
of the intention of Congress, may continue.The Supreme Court having interpreted the
law as it is, it must be accepted as final,
unpleasant as it is to California. The necessity
is emphasized, however, for such
treaty amendment and such explicit
legislation as is possible to meet the objections
interposed by the decision. If one is deprived
of his liberty who stands outside and
clamors for the gates to open, and the
writ of habeas corpus may issue for him, it
is difficult to see how any legislation can be
framed that will successfully cross that
right. Yet it may be possible to define
the testimony admissible on the hearing
of the writ so as to carry out the intent
of the Act of 1884. Unquestionably,
however, the means of avoiding the
obstacles raised by the decision will be
very difficult to attain, short of a new
treaty with China and one with the British
Government regarding exclusion of
Chinese starting from their ports.

A DISORGANIZER.

There are evidences that the Knights of
Labor at the East are beginning to realize
the truth of the oft-repeated words,
"Strikes do not pay." Some of the leaders
in the Middle States have come frankly
to the front and confessed that true wisdom
finds better methods of attaining
rights than by attempts to coerce employers,
and to intimidate employees. As the
Cleveland Leader well says: "Not only do
strikes not pay, and mainly fail, but they
represent a suicidal policy for labor organizations." That is to say, in every
strike, the labor organizations lose some
percentage of membership, the organized
labor force is diminished in proportion as
strikes are promoted. In the case of the
street car strike in New York two years
ago, a large majority of the strikers de-
serted the Knights of Labor, and have not
since, in any considerable number, re-
turned to fellowship in the Order. In the
same year, 1886, there was a strike of mag-
nitude in Newark, N. J., among the em-
ployees of manufacturing. It is in testi-
mony that it was due to the leadership
of certain restless men in the
Knights of Labor, who ordered
upon the strength of the Order
to carry them through. But it disally
failed to do so. After a heavy loss of time
and wages these "leaders" proposed arbi-
tration, but it was refused. The men re-
luctant that they had been led on to error,
and deserted the leaders by the score. As
a last resort these fellows issued an order
for the men to return to work until new
strength had been gathered. The men,
however, ignored the order, informed their
employers that they returned to work of

their own motion, and in addition with-
drew from the Knights. So, today in
Newark, we are told there is a mem-
bership of Knights of but 3,000, where a year
and a half ago the Assembly numbered
13,000 members. At Pittsburgh, in the
present month, a strike failed and 1,000
men of those returning to work sent in
resignations to District Assembly No. 3.
So it is at every point where a strike fails,
and most of them fail. The strike remedy
is a disorganizer; it is a waste and time
loser and its office is to foster discontent
and bring wage-earning into disrepute.

The Senate Committee on Education
has unanimously instructed its Chairman to
"report favorably the bill providing for the
appointment of a Commission of five
persons, all of whom shall not be advo-
cates of total abstinence, to investigate the
alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to
revenue and taxation, and its general
economic, and criminal and moral and
scientific aspects, in connection with pan-
pauperism, criminal social vice, public health
and the general welfare of the people, and
also to inquire and take testimony as to
the practical results of license and prohibi-
tory legislation for the prevention of in-
temperance in the several States of the
Union." This inquiry, we do not believe,
will throw any light upon the subject ad-
ditional to that the country now possesses.
It may, however, satisfy the ardent advo-
cates of prohibition, and possibly it may
dispel some errors. The Commission will
be an expensive affair at best, and will
be the subject of every man's tongue where
it found it, to the facts, because, as we
look at it, no testimony can be produced
before it that has not been marshaled al-
ready by statisticians and the temperance
people. So far as the manufacturers and
dealers in liquors are concerned, they
ought to welcome the Commission and
furnish a full inquiry. Whatever the facts
and their relation to society and gov-
ernment, their official development will
settle a great deal of dispute that is vex-
atious. In this aspect of the case, there-
fore, the Commission may do good; but,
as either a temperance or an anti-regula-
tion step, we do not think the advocates of
prohibition have much to hope for from it
nor the liquor men much to fear.

The majority of the Board of Super-
visors—Messrs. Tolbert, Ross and Bates—by
whose votes it has been determined that
re-registration shall be had of the voters of
Sacramento county, are entitled to public
commendation. It is no secret that pow-
erful influences are greatly disgruntled at
this action, and were so averse to its being
taken that they openly manifested their
hostility to the proposition. It is justifi-
able to conclude that it was not the mere
cost of the work that stirred these pow-
ers. They were not nearly so much con-
cerned for the economic administration of
county government as for those speechless
voters who, though they are dead yet are
vivified by the enthusiasm of an election
contest. The majority of the Board has
reflected the best public sentiment in pass-
ing the ordinance for re-registration, and
have thus earned the approval of all who
stand for a fair ballot and an honest count.

Now that the authors and publishers
have agreed that a bill looking toward the
establishment of a system of international
copyright ought to be passed, even if it is
not just what both want, we shall probably
make some legislative advance in this im-
portant matter. Heretofore the authors
and publishers have been working at cross
purposes and defeating each other, leaving
the private publishers at leisure to pluck
the tree. Certain changes are proposed by
the agreement arrived at in the Chaco
bill—that is, to modify the non-importa-
tion section, so as to admit foreign editions
of American copyrighted books. It is
asked, too, that the publication be made
simultaneous in the foreign and our own
country, in order to put in operation the
benefits of the Act.

BEVERA LOCKWOOD has utterly dashed
her chances for the Presidency. She has
been so thoughtless as to write a long letter
defending the polygamous practices in
Utah upon the basis of religious tolerance.
Not that she approves of polygamy, but
she favors the admission of Utah regardless
of the existence of polygamy therein, since
she holds that the Mormons adhere to it
from religious conviction. We are sorry
for Bevera. Certainly, she can never be
President, after that.

THE PROSECUTION in the Morrow case fell
dead. Of course it is not that the case
spread itself over the country about the
thickness of a gold-beater's skin.—*Santa
Barbara Democrat.*

The organization of the Republican State
Club should make it clear to Democrats
that if they hope to place California in the
Democratic column this fall there is a good
deal of work to be done.—*Sacramento Mail.*

High duties were never imposed with the
primary idea of protection. The war made
a large demand for revenue. It had to be
met some way. Import duties created the
only door by which it could be obtained.—
Los Angeles Herald.

Mrs. Jackson Brown Potter and Mrs. Lang-
try are both preparing to produce "Cleopatra"
on a gorgeous scale. This will be
very interesting. Cleopatra, it will be re-
membered, wore on state occasions a piece
of court-plaster and a pair of gold ear-
rings.—*Albany Constitution.*

Senator Jones of Nevada is said to be
the controlling spirit behind Philip Sheri-
dan's Presidential boom. It is so, and
the Senator goes into the squabble in dead
earnest, fully to show the voters in the
for the bunch-hole politicians who vote as
they shoot—for revenue only.—*Chicago Times.*

"The mud of a Presidential campaign" is
a villainous stuff. It dries up and blows
away, it is true, as it did from Washington,
Lincoln, Grant, but no modern man covers
such an experience. There actually are
men fit for President who really would not
seek the office because of the inevitable
mud there is in it.—*Chicago Times.*

The theory that high wages mean high
cost of production is absurdly false. In
1880 the value of materials represented
four-fifths and wages only one-fifth of the
total cost of the manufactured articles. Clearly
a region with great natural advantages for
the extraction of materials, such as those
afforded by the concentration of gas, coal
and iron in Pennsylvania, or of coal, iron
and cotton in Alabama, might pay very
high wages and yet be able to produce
cheaply.—*Santa Barbara Independent.*

A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN.

STORY OF SENATOR STANFORD'S
INTERESTING LIFE.An Albany County Boy Who Went
West and Found Both Fame
and Fortune.(Continued from the Albany (N. Y.) Journal.)
"THE ARLINGTON," WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 25, 1888.

One of the most prominent figures in the
Senate, a man who is pointed out perhaps
as often as any other, is Senator Stanford.
Tall, but well proportioned, with a gray-
ish mustache and whiskers, a full round
head well covered with hair, turning gray,
a strong nose, an expressive mouth and an
expansive forehead, Senator Stanford sits
easily in his chair apparently little inter-
ested, but at the same time a deep observer
of all that passes about him.

AN ALBANY BOY.
In 1824 Leland Stanford was born in a
farmer's house on the Schenectady turn-
pike, three miles from Albany. He was
the son of a prosperous farmer of good
American stock, with a lineage going back
to the early colonial days. A farmer's
boy he was and continued to be until his
seventeenth year, sturdy, stalwart, indus-
trious and intelligent. At the age of 17
he went to the Cazenovia Seminary where
Philip D. Armour, Senator Hawley, Chas.
Dudley Warner, Bishop Andrews and
Judge Peck, among others, were his teachers.
Leland received his early education here.

SEEKING A PROFESSION.
Young Stanford had made up his mind
to study the law and to seek his fame and
fortune in that inviting profession, espe-
cially in view of the fact that his father
was a lawyer, and that the profession was
in vogue in Albany. He was a student
at Cazenovia he was a careful, plodding
student, not especially brilliant, but with
a general fair mind and a strong desire to
conspicuously successful. Leaving the
institution he went to Albany and studied
law in the office of Henry Wheaton. There
two other members of the firm, Mr. Peck
and Amos K. Hadley, remained in the
office for three years. Young Stanford, always
ambitious and eager to do for himself, was
impressed by the fact that he was not a
lawyer, and he determined to study the
law, and to seek his fame and fortune in
that inviting profession, especially in view
of the fact that his father was a lawyer,
and that the profession was in vogue in
Albany. He was a student at Cazenovia
he was a careful, plodding student, not
especially brilliant, but with a general fair
mind and a strong desire to conspicuously
successful. Leaving the institution he went
to Albany and studied law in the office of
Henry Wheaton. There two other members
of the firm, Mr. Peck and Amos K. Hadley,
remained in the office for three years.

DRIVEN OUT BY MOSQUITOES.
Arriving in Albany with letters of in-
troduction from Albany friends he foresaw
his coming growth, but was so disturbed by
the attacks of clouds of mosquitoes, to
which he had a special susceptibility, that
he finally, in disgust, packed up his belong-
ings and started for Fort Washington, about
thirty miles from Milwaukee. He had been
led to believe that it would be a thriving
city by his observations on the way to Chicago.
He noticed many immigrants arriving in the
town, which was just being laid out. Many
new buildings were being erected, and while
the depot had been told by a gossip that
Fort Washington was bound to become a
great and prosperous Western metropolis.

For three years young Stanford remained
at Fort Washington practicing law. In that
time he had made nearly \$2,000, all of which
had been absorbed in the purchase of a
house. This was a library and a law library
in the State at that time, and its reputation
was so widespread that the Supreme Court
Judges often traveled to Milwaukee to consult
with him.

HIS FIRST MISFORTUNE.
Fate pointed out the way to the young
man. One night a fire broke out which
consumed the building containing the
scheme for re-organizing the Republic.
The leading cause of the fire was the
scene in time to see the flames licking up
his precious library and all the contents of
his office. There, while gazing at the re-
mains of his library, he decided to go to
California. He had five brothers living
in Sacramento who had been anxious to
have him with them, and he resolved that
he would go. Taking what he had accumu-
lated—about \$2,000—and selling his little
piece of timber land—about forty acres—
which he had purchased, he left Fort
Washington with \$1,000, the accumulation
of three years.

A MODIST AMBITION.
He had resolved to make up his mind to
go to California, the land that was then
supposed to be flowing with milk and hon-
ey, with occasional clouds of gold thrown
in to stir a year or so of hard work and
return. He went at once to a store at
Sacramento and finding business profitable,
continued in it, and at the close of the
year he had accumulated about \$10,000, and
quite contented with the Pacific
coast. His business continued to im-
prove, and as his fortune grew larger his
heart and active mind began to take in
wider fields of operation.

AN ALBANY ENGINEER'S SUGGESTION.
The young man remembered that when
last an engineer named Asa Whitney, of
Albany, had frequently talked to Mr.
Stanford of the desirability of a route
from the building of a railroad to Oregon. Whitney
was one of the engineers who built the
old Albany and Schenectady Railroad. He
was a man of prominence and an en-
gineer of conceded ability. At that early
day he had in his mind the project of a
trans-continental railroad, and young Stan-
ford, who had listened to the conversations
between his father and Whitney, had been
slowly but surely in the suggestions that
had been developed, was impressed with the
belief that the time had come, or would
soon come, when the "iron horse" would
cross the continent. About this time a surveyor
had been traveling about the Rockies mak-
ing surveys. There was a general impres-
sion abroad that a railroad would shortly
be built, and this surveyor, more than
prizing than some others, already began to
look over the field to find a railroad pass
in the mountains.

CONCEIVING A GREAT PROJECT.
Mr. Stanford, at his store, consulted with
his brothers and with Huntington and
Crocker, who were also store-keepers and
intimate friends, and together they seri-
ously discussed the project of a railroad
that would reach into the mining coun-
ties on the borders of Nevada. These camps
were then being located. The rates of
freightage were very high, and it was seen
beyond doubt that a railroad, not only
it was very costly to build, would bring in
a handsome revenue. The engineer who
had made the surveys was called in the
evening and asked if it was make money
under the State law and build a road
over the Sierras about 150 miles for the
transportation of mining supplies and
materials, as well as passengers. This road
of course would have no Eastern terminus
of importance, but it was hoped if the project
for the construction of a trans-continental
railroad from Omaha West was taken up
that their line would be made the Western
outlet.

THE BEGINNING OF THE ROAD.
Mr. Stanford and Messrs. Huntington
and Crocker started on horseback to go over
the route and examine its difficulties. They
had made up their mind that if there had
been a water route to the mining ter-
ritory which they sought to reach, or if
there was any other means of reaching
it, excepting by overland routes, the
building of a railroad would be a hazardous
venture. But, as the Senator said to me,
"we decided that we could compete with
the main teams and oxen, and reaching this
decision we started to build the road."

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES.
While the prospectors and prospective
owners of the trans-continental route were
at the highest and most dangerous point
on the mountain divide, they sat and

looked down a distance of 1,100 feet. Here
was where the railroad must climb to cross
the Rocky Mountains, and as they sat and
discussed the matter various suggestions
arose. One of the most daring might be
erected by which the cars could be
lifted. Others made various suggestions,
but finally engineering skill was brought
to bear, and it was found that, though the
grade would be very steep and the road
would be very expensive to build, yet this
greatest obstacle could be surmounted, and
so eventually it was. The story of the
road everyone knows. It was built and
made profitable. Then the Government
projected its railway to the Pacific, and
the pioneers in the first enterprise, obtain-
ing charters in the various States and then
securing the concession from the Govern-
ment, undertook and carried through the
project. It was the greatest enterprise of
Stanford. "We had great difficulties and
encountered many obstacles. I am im-
pressed with the belief that if we had
clung to our first road under the exclu-
sive charter, we probably would have
made in the end as much money from that
as we did by starting in on a larger pro-
ject."

DIFFICULT RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.
Speaking of the difficulties which they
met in the construction of the road, he said
that 10,000 Chinamen and 3,000 white men
four years to build the first 150 miles, and
that half that force of men in ten days less
months subsequently built the 500 miles
of the transcontinental road over the
plains.

TALKING POLITICS.
Mr. Stanford does not hesitate to discuss
political questions and to speak of them
with freedom. He said in reference to
his vote in favor of the confirmation of
Secretary Lamar to the Supreme Court
that he felt that Mr. Lamar
was as good as a Republican, and that
if he were not confirmed perhaps a
more unworthy nomination would be
presented in preference to Mr. Lamar. He
believes in protection to American indus-
tries, and thinks the time has come for
the abolition in large part at least of the
internal war taxes. Concerning the Presi-
dential election, he said that he would
favor any man who can carry the
State of New York, and that it is only
necessary for the delegates from New
York to name their candidate to have him
chosen.

A BELIEVER IN CALIFORNIA.
Senator Stanford believes in the future
of California. He says that there are now
pride or egotism. He is his habit to rise
at 5 in the morning, and breakfast is
best meal. When at his home in Califor-
nia he walks a mile and a half to his office
at 10 in the morning, and walks to his
home at night, and he is not tired. He
is suffering at present somewhat from
nervous prostration, and is not sleeping as
well as in the past, but his constitution is
still vigorous, and his health is as good
as it has been in the past few years. Sen-
ator Stanford takes great pride in Albany.
The first words of his when he arrived in
Albany were, "I am glad to meet you here."
His eyes sparkle and a smile lights his
face when one converses with him about
Albany. In his conversation he speaks
as familiarly of Albany sights and
scenes and of Albany people as if he were
still a resident at the State capital.

A POWER AT WASHINGTON.
Senator Stanford is conceded to be one
of the strong men of the Republic.
His friends are numerous. He entertains
with delightful hospitality, and Mr. Stan-
ford's leading cause of the fire was the
scene in time to see the flames licking up
his precious library and all the contents of
his office. There, while gazing at the re-
mains of his library, he decided to go to
California. He had five brothers living
in Sacramento who had been anxious to
have him with them, and he resolved that
he would go. Taking what he had accumu-
lated—about \$2,000—and selling his little
piece of timber land—about forty acres—
which he had purchased, he left Fort
Washington with \$1,000, the accumulation
of three years.

STANFORD PARK AND PROTECTING STREAMS.
The San Francisco Chronicle says: Gen-
eral Land Agent William H. Mills, of the
Central Pacific Railroad, speaking of the
scheme for re-organizing the Republic,
said that some of the ideas suggested
by the late Secretary of the Interior,
recent report of Assistant Secretary Mul-
row to Congress: that some of the sugges-
tions made by Mr. Mulrow for the pro-
tection of the country were to acquire
lands and accept their control. There in the
company of NEW JERSEY.
There was, however, one vital defect in
the recommendation, and that was that
the reservations could be disposed of only on
the recommendation of the Secretary of
the Interior. He believed that the land
was more available for agricultural
purposes. Mr. Mills said that in such
cases the land would generally be in
favor of the farming of the lands where
this was possible. He believed that the
Government could never have these lands
properly protected until they were given
to the different States in trust. If this
were done, it would be seen that the
process of working to be done, and it
would be as it would otherwise. The
movement to prevent the deforesting of the
land by the lands of such streams as
Sacramento and Feather rivers and the
waters flowing through the Yosemite Val-
ley was, he believed, a popular one, but it
could be successfully accomplished by
State control of the lands.

How Men Die.
If we know the methods of approach
adopted by an enemy we are the better
enabled to ward off the danger and postpone
the moment when surrender becomes in-
evitable. In many instances the strength
of the body suffices to enable it to
oppose the tendency toward death. Many
times, however, the mind is so weak that
it gives way before the enemy. In other
cases a little aid to the weakened
mind will make all the difference between
life and death. Upon the first symptoms of a
cough, or any trouble of the throat or lungs,
give that old and well-known remedy—
Boesche's German Syrup—a careful trial.
It will prove what thousands say of it to
be the "balm of life" for the throat.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
(Filed February 13, 1888.)
T. H. McDonald to R. A. Fisher—East half of
lot 26, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, W and
X streets, \$200.
Frances C. Myers to Mary Ann Carey—Lot 2,
Block 1 of Highland Park, \$100.
W. B. Sherman and E. S. Parker to William
Miller—West half of lot 6 and east half of lot 7,
Twenty-third and Thirtieth streets, \$50.
J. C. Buchanan and Edward Carragher to
William Miller—Same property, \$5.

GENERAL NOTICE.
Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's
"SOOTHING SYRUP" should always be used when
children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little
sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep
without the child being pained, and the little
teeths erupt as bright as a sunbeam. It is
very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child,
softens the bowels, and is the best remedy for
colic, wind, flatulency, and all the troubles
which attend the eruption of the teeth. Twenty-five
cents a bottle.
J. C. BAKER, Recorder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Officers and Members of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W.—You are requested to meet
at Grand Lodge, on K and X streets, THURSDAY
(Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock sharp,
for the purpose of attending the funeral of our
deceased brother, E. W. SPRING.
C. C. W. BAKER, Recorder.

Officers and Members of El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.—You are hereby notified to assemble
at your lodge-room THIS Wednesday
Evening, February 15, at 7 o'clock sharp, for the
purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased
brother, E. A. CARLAW, N. G.
E. J. CLARK, Secretary.

United Ancient Order of Druids.—The regular
weekly meeting of Capital City Grove
Lodge, No. 1, A. O. D. D., will be held at
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30
o'clock, at the residence of E. A. CARLAW, N. G.,
at 1224 Broadway, in the building known as
the "Initiation" in order. Visiting brothers
are cordially invited.
J. H. DOLAN, Secretary.

G. A. R.—Sumner Post, No. 3, meets
every Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, and is desired
that there will be a muster.
C. W. MAYNARD, Post Commander.
C. H. STEPHENS, Adjutant.

C. L. S. No. 4.—Regular Semi-monthly
meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in Y. M.
Hall, at 7:30 o'clock.
K. M. A. HUGHES, President.
LOUISE J. COLEMAN, Sec.

CARD OF THANKS.
SACRAMENTO, February 12, 1888.
At the regular monthly meeting held by the
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union of Sacra-
mento, California, on February 12, 1888, the
members of the Union, who were present, were
advised:
That we, the officers and members
of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union,
recognizing the fact that through the kindness
and generosity of our friends, the members
of our mammoth Pavilion, the Hon. Eugene J.
Hawley, Lewis, Tryon and J. O. Coleman, the
Clifford Committee, the ladies and school
teachers of Sacramento and other cities, the
members of the Union, who were present, were
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